AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace page 7, lines 2-12 with the following:

A web browser is a computer application program that displays and manipulates documents received over the World Wide Web. Documents written for delivery on the Internet are most often written in the Hypertext Markup Language, HTML. These HTML documents are transported using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol, HTTP and hence Web servers are also referred to as HTTP servers. A Web browser includes the use of programs such as applets and plug-ins. A ~~Java~~ JAVA applet is a program that runs within a ~~Java-enabled~~ JAVA-enabled Web browser. A plug-in is loaded and becomes part of the browser by extending the browser's capabilities.

Please replace page 19, line 20 to page 20, line 4 with the following:

On selecting "Marker" in Fig. 9A, a second tier menu 141 appears with menu commands for typing text ("Text" command), drawing lines ("Lines" command), free hand drawing ("Free hand" command), drawing shapes ("Shapes" command) and importing picture images ("Picture" command) to appear on top of the Web page. On selecting "Text," "Lines" or "Shapes" in menu 141 and clicking at the point on the Web page where these are to be inserted, the objects appear at that point with the help of a user interface analogous to clicking on a text box, line or "AutoShape" icon respectively, on the "Drawing" toolbar of a ~~Microsoft Word~~ MICROSOFT WORD 97 document. Also when selecting "Picture" in FIG. 9A, the image is inserted using an user interface similar to the dialog presented by executing the "Insert Picture" command in ~~Microsoft Word~~ MICROSOFT WORD 97. The "Indicators," such as "Pointer" and "Marker," for indicating on the teacher's screen, are copied to the same positions on the corresponding Web

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pages on the student screens if the "Travel" button 122 is executed. If the "Travel" button 122 is not executed, transfer occurs to a particular student as explained with reference to FIG. 9B.

Please replace page 20, line 26 to page 21, line 8 with the following:

The preferred system implementation for inserting the pointer and marker both locally by the teacher or student and have them displayed at other computers, is to have at least one transparent drawing plane above the Web browser component both at the teacher and at the student end. At the student end a Plug-in, ~~Java~~ JAVA or Active X Browser component is added. The "Pointer" or drawing commands associated with the "Marker" command options, are implemented locally at the teacher or student end, (depending on who initiates it) and the drawing commands are sent through the Intranet or Internet to enable execution in the plane above the browser on the screen(s) to which it is intended. The execution of the "Pointer" and "Free hand" commands is further explained with reference to Fig. 10.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, instead of using a transparent drawing plane, one can use a separate transparent window, which is locked and floats above a separate browser application, as is familiar to those conversant with ~~Windows~~ WINDOWS applications and Internet browsers.

Please replace page 21, line 28 to page 22, line 24 with the following:

In general, the main application program on the teacher's computer 143 can have a variety of communication applications and protocols including browser software, TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) socket communication and ODBC (Open Database Connectivity). The interconnections 160 and 161, between the Web server 152 and the teacher's

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computer 143 and student computers 147, respectively, represent standard browser connections mainly used for accessing Web pages on the World Wide Web. The data server 148, which maintains contact with the response server 145 and the teacher's computer 143 through an ODBC connection, is used to store the database including lesson data nad response data from students such as the actual responses and the scores. During a lesson, the data server 148 is dynamically maintained by the response server 145. For convenient communication on the Internet, the response server 145 program is written in C++ and the student computer 147 program is written in the ~~Java~~ JAVA language.

When a student logs on, HTML pages containing ~~Java~~ JAVA applets are loaded by the student computer 147 from the Web server 152, containing the common parameters and layout of a student user interface, including the various buttons 94 in Fig. 6. One or more of these applets establishes TCP Socket communication 146 directly with the response server 145. Multiple teacher computers can be attached to the same system with different groups of students defining different classes, by virtue of a relational table set up at the time of registration. Also additional computers with limited functionality and access can be attached to the system, for example, to allow a parent to check on the performance of a student by inspecting restricted data in the database via the Web server 152, response server 145 and data server 148.

Please replace page 26, lines 9-24 with the following:

Fig. 12 shows an alternative block diagram of the system of Fig. 11, which utilizes the Web browsers in a particular way. Fig. 12 is visually identical to Fig. 11 except for the addition of communication lines 360 and 361, between the response server 345 and the teacher's computer 343 and the student computers 347, respectively. When the teacher inserts the Web

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site URL on the teacher's computer 343, to access the Web site previously created for this purpose, the Web page which is received from the Web server 352 has a ~~Java~~ JAVA applet embedded in it. This ~~Java~~ JAVA applet open a socket connection between the teacher's computer 343 and the response server 345, and is represented by line 360. Similarly an applet in the Web page received by each of the student computers 347 from the Web server 352, opens a socket connection between the response server 345 and each student computer 347, andis represented by line 361.